

REPORT

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1. On 1 May 1954, [redacted] work on the reconstruction of the former German Army radio station at Templin was to be started in the near future. The Postal and Telecommunications Ministry had allocated a sum of 4,500,000 DMG for the reconstruction of this station. In March 1954, the manager of Funkamt Beelitz stated that he had inspected a marine radio monitoring station at Haeschenbusch near Rostock, which had a staff of only eight men. The monitoring station was a subsidiary of Funkamt Beelitz.

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[redacted] it was intended to establish a radio monitoring station in the area of the former MUSA installation (multiple unit siveerable antenna installation) near Elsholz in the vicinity of Beelitz-Stadt. It was not stated whether this monitoring station was to be used for the monitoring of broadcasts or radio-telegraphy operations.

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2. [redacted] prior to late March 1954, 10 out of a total of 25 mobile jamming stations had been transported by trucks, one at a time, from Funkamt Beelitz. [redacted] another truck loaded with mobile jamming stations arrived at the Funkamt. Many of the jamming stations were moved one at a time. The driver of the truck [redacted] was sworn to secrecy about the locations of the jamming stations.

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3. [redacted] approximately 100 radio sets (single circuit receivers) are employed in the GDR with a view to determining where the transmissions of Radio RIAS can be heard. These radio sets have been distributed to the radio offices and Fernmeldeamt (telecommunications offices) in the GDR. Those who use the radio sets report daily on their observations. All the reports are collected at Beelitz where they are amalgamated into a daily report submitted to the Postal and Telecommunications Ministry.

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4. In March 1954, the new Funkbeobachtungs-Auswertung section was established at Funkamt Beelitz. The new section was staffed with two operators who have been ordered to report on the results of radio monitoring to the Postal and Telecommunications Ministry. These reports were treated as classified material. In late April, the Funkbeobachtungs-Auswertung section was ordered in writing by the manager of Funkamt Beelitz to monitor very carefully, for the duration of a week, the frequencies

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ranging between 2,850 and 3,025 k.c.s. and to determine which of them would be best suited for a 200-W transmitter employed for A-2 operations in connection with a flight security service.

5. In late March, Funkamt Beelitz monitored an unidentified radio transmitter which, under the name of Radio Gorani, operated on a frequency of 6,247 k.c.s. This transmitter broadcast anti-Soviet propaganda in Bulgarian at various times of the day. It was furthermore observed at Beelitz that this unidentified transmitter was being disturbed by two jamming transmitters using the call signs AF and UK. The GDR Postal and Telecommunications Ministry ordered Funkamt Beelitz to monitor Radio Gorani continuously. The results of this monitoring were to be transmitted to the Ministry. It was observed that Radio Gorani changed its frequency when the jamming stations began to operate. The broadcasts of Radio Gorani would last for one hour. One broadcast was heard at 4 a.m. on 14 April 1954.
6. According to an order of the management of Funkamt Beelitz, the frequencies of 8,047.1, 10,123 and 11,600 k.c.s. were scheduled to be used as receiving frequencies for a radio line to China. Since 13 April 1954, these frequencies have been observed continuously for the intensity of radio traffic conducted on them. The personnel of Funkamt Beelitz believed that these frequencies were to be used for radio traffic during the Geneva conference.
7. In late April, Funkamt Beelitz received a tabulation of licensed amateur radio stations. Such amateur radio stations may only operate in the 30, 40, 20, and 10-meter bands.
8. In early May, the female interpreter of Funkamt Beelitz was transferred to the "Thackmann" Barracks in Varnemuende. [redacted] she had become surplus because the Soviet officers attached to the Funkamt would soon return to Karlshorst.
9. [redacted] Comment. For list of licensed amateur radio stations, see Annex.

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